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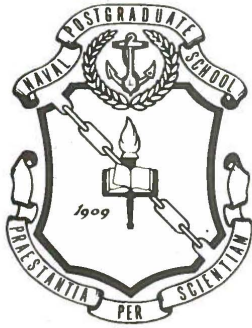
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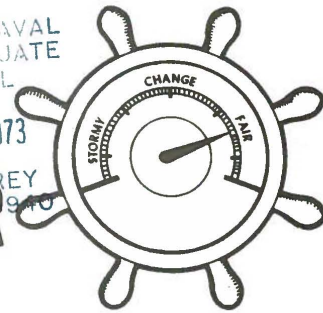
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The BAROMETER



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The BAROMETER is a student newspaper for the exchange of ideas and information concerning the development and improvement of the professional environment at the Naval Postgraduate School.

"The tendency within the Navy and elsewhere to stress the future role of the submarine as the critical naval weapons system is quite appropriate for deterring or even fighting a general war. But the very qualities which make submarines useful for those missions also render them of little help in deterring Soviet intervention in Third World areas and in providing military support for U.S. diplomacy in those areas. Vessels designed to "run silent, run deep" do not contribute to an impressive but flexible and responsive show of force. They will not be of much use to a president who has the political need to put a hundred planes in the air over Amman, a battalion landing team on the ground in Kuwait, or a blockading force in the waters off Beirut--to name only three things which there would be a greater than zero probability that a president might want to do to counter or to deter Soviet military action in the next Middle Eastern crisis. To perform these functions, substantial surface, air, and marine corps capabilities will be required in the coming decade."

Samuel P. Huntington, "After Containment: The Functions of the Military Establishment" in The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, March 1973

EDITORIAL COMMENT: The July-August 1973 issue of the Naval War College Review contains a literary review authored by LT Dan Caldwell, a professor in the Government and Humanities Department here at the Naval Postgraduate School. LT Caldwell has allowed the BAROMETER to print this critique of a recent volume of The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science titled "The Military and American Society." This well-written literary summary is certain to stir interest in reading this particular collection of articles.

FEATURE: A REVIEW OF "THE MILITARY AND AMERICAN SOCIETY"

Yarmolinsky, Adam, ed. The Military and American Society, The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Philadelphia, Pa. 1973, v. 406

"The books and articles that have recently been written on the role of the military in American society are highly political and even polemical in most cases. The authors of these diverse pieces of literature have often constructed elaborate theoretical treatises upon subjective foundations. For instance, an author such as Richard Barnett in his book The Economy of Death bases his entire analysis upon the assumption that American foreign policy is decided by the decisionmaking elite of "the military-industrial complex." An entirely different view of the world emerges from groups such as the conservative American Security Council which bases its analyses upon the assumption that the Soviet Union is attempting to take over the world. The news media confound the picture by presenting snatches of such diverse opinions as the above in documentaries, such as the recent two part series "The American Military in the Seventies." In short, the American public is

literally inundated by books, articles, and news special concerning the future role of the American military but is only rarely presented with a broad, coherent picture of the present status and probable future uses of American military power.

A book that very effectively analyzes the twofold question of what the role of the American military should be within American society and within the international system has just been published by the American Academy of Political and Social Science. The book, actually a single issue of the journal published by the Academy, is entitled *The Military and American Society* and edited by Professor Adam Yarmolinsky, coauthor of *The Military Establishment*. In my view, *The Military and American Society* is a better work than Yarmolinsky's earlier work and is a valuable contribution of a nonpolemical nature.

Professor Yarmolinsky has collected 14 previously unpublished essays covering diverse topics from the prospects for future military research and development to the utilization of women in the military. The authors of the essays are eminent in their respective fields; for instance, the first article is written by Harvard Professor Samuel P. Huntington and concerns the future functions of the American military in international relations. In his analysis, Huntington analyzes the importance of the end of the containment era and the implications of the new multipolar balance of power for the United States. In part, he concludes that the counterinsurgency strategy that dominated planning in the 1960's and called for American intervention in the domestic conflicts of the Third World states has now been shown to be dysfunctional to American interests and that a new strategy of "counterintervention" against the Soviet Union will be necessary in the 1970's. In this regard, Professor Huntington concludes that "naval power, and particularly naval airpower, will be of critical significance to the counterintervention mission" and furthermore, that the tendency within the U.S. Navy to stress the future role of the submarine is not justified, given his prediction of future international conflict.

In another article, "The American Dilemma in Uniform: Race in the Armed Forces", Professor Charles C. Moskos, Jr., Chairman of the Sociology Department at Northwestern University, assesses the historic tradition and present status of race relations in the American military. Given the recent incidents aboard the *KITTY HAWK* and *CONSTELLATION* as well as the racial conflict that has occurred on various military bases throughout the world from Germany to Travis Air Force Base to Vietnam, such an analysis could hardly be more timely. Moskos reviews the racial policies of the armed services and concludes that these policies have often been a reflection of American society at large, while at other times, as in 1949 when President Truman issued his famous desegregation order to the armed services, the military has led the way toward racial equality. The recently established Defense Race Relations Institute (DRRI), under whose cognizance the Navy-wide racial awareness seminars are presently being held, is viewed by Moskos as "without a doubt the most massive effort ever made by an organization to provide education in the field of race relations." Moskos' final conclusion has profound implications for the military: "If our American society is ever to realize its democratic promise, the direction it ought to take in race relations will most likely have been set by its men and women in military uniform."

Included in the 14 essays of *The Military and American Society* is an essay concerning "The Military Man in Academia" by Brig. Gen. Amos A. Jordan, USA (Ret.) and Lt. Col. William J. Taylor, USA, both of whom have taught at the U.S. Military Academy for some time. Although brief, the authors' essay is a concise analysis of the entire spectrum of officer education in the military from academy/ROTC college-level education through the senior officer, war college level. The need for postgraduate education as well as the cost is discussed by the authors. The conclusion of the article is that while future schooling of officers will require greater and greater specialization, "the military educational system of the future must also take responsibility for creating the kind of environment that will generate innovative and creative thinking among its students." This conclusion coincides with a comment made by Professor Huntington in his article to the effect that the strategic concepts and doctrines of the 1970's must come from the military since civilian strategists such as Bernard Brodie, Thomas Schelling, Albert Wohlstetter, and Herman Kahn who were responsible for the doctrines of the sixties are not being replaced by younger counterparts. According to Huntington, a younger generation of professional military officers schooled in national security issues must fill the void left by the retiring civilian strategists.

Professor Yarmolinsky has gathered an impressive selection of essays in *The Military and American Society*. It is a book that should be of equal interest and relevance to military officers, academic analysts of the American military, and concerned citizens alike. The essays in the book cover a wide variety of topics, and the authors are to be congratulated for their objective insightful analyses. DAN CALDWELL, Lieutenant, U.S. Naval Reserve

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL NOTE

***At the 29 August meeting of the Academic Council the new Naval Intelligence Curriculum was approved. This curriculum which begins this quarter is to be a six quarter course under the Department of the Government and Humanities with courses in various other disciplines. Students will take an experience tour in Washington, D.C. for two weeks during the break between the third and fourth quarter to gather material for their Masters thesis. It is expected that the input will be about 25 students per year.

NAVAL SEA CADET CORPS NEEDS A LEADER

The USS Monterey County Division of the Naval Sea Cadet Corps needs a Commanding Officer. The Sea Cadet Corps, sponsored by the Navy League and supported by the Department of the Navy, is a volunteer youth training program for young men 14 through 17 years of age.

Objectives of the NSCC are clear and simple:

- * To develop in young men an interest and skill in seamanship and seagoing disciplines.
- * To inculcate in Cadets an appreciation for our Navy's history, customs and traditions.
- * To build in every cadet a sense of patriotism, courage, self-reliance, and confidence; those qualities which will mold good moral characters and citizenship to the enhancement of the quality of our nation's manpower.
- * To raise the prestige of a military career and increase the advancement potential of Cadets who may later elect to serve with the Navy.

Officers of the grade of Lieutenant or Lieutenant (jg), and Petty Officers either regular or reserve, are eligible to serve as officers of the Sea Cadet Corps. The local unit meets on the evenings of the first and second Tuesday and on the last Saturday of each month at the Monterey Naval Reserve Training Center.

Officers interested in working with young men are invited to call Commander W.C. Colohan at the Naval Reserve Training Center, 372-0528 or Captain Sidney Brooks, USN (Ret.), Chairman of the Sea Cadet Committee at 375-5462 for further details.